

# THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1882.

J. S. REYNOLDS, Editor.  
R. M. DAVIS, Corresponding Editor.

LAWYER REED wants the Government to pay him five thousand dollars for his defense of Guiteau.

The Atlanta Constitution says there is no truth in the charges of defalcation, made against General Longstreet.

The extra cost of steel rails used in the country because of the protective tariff has been, say, \$10,000,000 a year for the last three years. This has been a great hardship to railroads and incidentally to merchants who use them.

The New York Mail says invitations to funerals in New York are now gotten up after the style of wedding cards, and have a deep border of black. Enclosed is a dismal card, which is printed: "Please present this card at the church."

The Boston Post calculated that, in consequence of Thanksgiving Day being a week behind time this year, it would probably take two hundred thousand bushels of corn to keep the turkeys up to the weight they had already attained.

The New York Sun promises to furnish evidence that General Garfield, to secure the support of Jay Gould and his railway interests, in 1880, pledged himself to appoint Stanley Matthews a Justice of the Supreme Court. He fulfilled his pledge. Poor Garfield! What next?

The New York Times points out that the new conference of railway corporations, dominated by railroad "kings and princes," is "a power over-spreading the country which will one day be brought into subjection through a titanic struggle that may shake the very frame of our institutions."

The national banks shine out most creditably in the report of Comptroller Knox. Only three of these institutions were in the hands of receivers during the last year, and only about \$7,000,000 have been lost by creditors of national banks since they were organized, nearly twenty years ago.

RELATIVES OF Miss Sarah Burr, in New York, are trying to break her will and possess her millions on the ground of insanity. She is said, by her relations, to have been crazy because she left all her property to the church and other religious institutions. The beneficiaries of her charity think the old lady had a sound and disposing mind.

In the sixteen Southern States and the District of Columbia the white colored population is 3,899,961, and the colored 1,803,267. There are 16,669 colored public schools, forty-four normal schools, thirty colored institutions of secondary instruction, twelve colored universities and colleges, twenty-two colored schools of theology, three colored law schools, two colored medical schools, and two colored deaf and dumb and blind institutions.

News and Courier: "The attempt to prove that Kellogg is not legally a citizen of Louisiana, in order to invalidate his election to Congress, is, since the Mississippi river is applied to Chalmers. There is only one way to get rid of such cattle as Kellogg in politics, and that is by beating them at the polls. The politicians who cooked up the Chalmers and the Kellogg contest do their States serious harm, and they should be put down."

The hard money of the country has now reached the enormous volume of \$718,800,000, of which \$312,000,000 is gold. On this solid basis, and other elements of national credit, about \$825,000,000 in paper money is sustained at par, and \$119,000,000 of silver dollars intrinsically worth fifteen per cent. less. This is a happy change from the time when our coin was invisible, when our paper was worth less than half its face, and our only "change" was shimplasters.

Here is what the Richmond Dispatch has to say of the pleasures of journalism: "The sailor may possibly forget the blue waves, the Indian may forget the hunting grounds of his youth, a woman may forget her first love, but he who has once been truly converted into journalistic life can never throw off its infatuation which possesses him. He may wander a while in stranger pursuits, but unless death suddenly overtake him, he will finally come drifting back, one way or another, to this profession, so full of care, so racking on mind and body, yet so full of strange fascination."

GENERAL LONGSTREET, it appears, while helping Emory Spear over in Georgia, has got his official accounts a little mixed. A Washington special to the New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

The accounting officer sent to Georgia to examine the Marshall's accounts, found a state of affairs that was far from creditable. The accounts showed that a good deal of money had been spent, but there was a woful lack of vouchers. The Department here refuses to pass the accounts unless vouchers are furnished of satisfactory explanations made. Thus far the Marshall, it seems, has not been able to furnish explanations or vouchers. There seems to be no suspicion of crookedness on the Marshall's part, but the acts of some of his deputies, it is said, do not bear the closest scrutiny.

It is reported in Richmond that Senator Mahone has been tendered and will accept the presidency of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. He is now in New York, where, it is rumored, he went several days ago in relation to this business. Governor Cameron and Senator-elect Riddleberger have left for New York, where they were summoned, it is said, by a telegram from Mahone. The latter name has been spoken of in connection with the presidency of the Danville road for months past, but no one there, except the Senator's own set, paid any attention to it. The circumstances connected with the report now make it appear more probable than it did heretofore. If he secures the coveted position, his friends say, will not resign the United States Senatorship.

A recent census bulletin, published last week, shows that of the 36,761,407 inhabitants of the United States

and Territories, over ten years of age, 4,923,451, or over 13 per cent., were returned as unable to read. The number returned as unable to write is 6,239,958, or 17 per cent. of the whole. The percentage of illiteracy is at its height in New Mexico, where it ranges from 60 to 65 per cent. In Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and the Carolinas the percentage is from 50 to 55 per cent. Iowa is afflicted with only 2.4 per cent. of illiterates over the age named, and Nebraska occupies an equally enviable position. Only too many white persons are included in the list of illiterates. Possibly they are none the less happy and contented because of ignorance. Solomon seemed to think that "in much learning there is much sorrow."

The habit of smoking among school boys is said to be on the increase all over the country. The New York Herald cites as a curious fact "that, with the exception of the extremely rich and the extremely poor, boys, as a rule, smoke without the knowledge or consent of their parents. The rich parents, it is said, say they cannot prevent it, and the parents of the poor are indifferent on the subject." The paper adds: "If the stuff they smoke were tobacco the evil would not be so great. But it is not. It is a wretched compound of the most deleterious ingredients. What these little 'monsters' will be when they grow to be men—that is, supposing their constitutions are strong enough to resist the effects of the poison taken into their systems—time only can disclose. At all events, the evil is becoming so great that it behooves parents to use every means in their power to check it."

American Register: It is stated by the Atlanta Constitution that the South has expended, this season in the North, \$85,000,000 for wheat, \$50,000,000 for corn, \$72,000,000 for meat, \$25,000,000 for hay, butter, oats, cheese, etc., etc., \$80,000,000 for life, fire and marine insurance, \$50,000,000 for dry goods, liquors and groceries. It would be well for some statistician to give these figures with the greatest possible accuracy. The money devoted annually to life insurance is enormous and the whole of this sum is invested under local laws in Eastern securities. If the hundreds of millions taken out of the South in twenty years by life insurance had been invested in homes, farms and fences, the desolation of wide districts of Southern States would not be so strongly marked, and differences of aspect of the two sides of the Ohio and between farming districts of the Middle and the Southern States less striking. Life insurance has been the greatest of Southern calamities. It has taken out of the South countless millions. The old planters, after the war, devoted the wrecks of their estates to life insurance. Most policies were fictitious, and thence the sudden and enormous growth in wealth of the great life insurance companies of the East.

## TALKING ON WEED.

The New York Herald contains the following account of the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Talmage, on the occasion of the death of Thurlow Weed:

During the course of his remarks at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last night Dr. Talmage paid a tribute to the memory of Thurlow Weed. While speaking, said Dr. Talmage, the heart of Thurlow Weed, the politician and journalist, is on the way to its sepulchre near the scene of his great editorial and political achievements. The whole land is deferential, although the characteristic of our time is the condemnation of political bosses, of which Thurlow Weed was the greatest. How they pass away, the managers and the managed! Here and there one may fight back death to eighty-six years of age, but go he must. Fortunate for the world that men do not live two or four or nine centuries! There are men in this country who, if they could never throw off its infatuation which possesses him. He may wander a while in stranger pursuits, but unless death suddenly overtake him, he will finally come drifting back, one way or another, to this profession, so full of care, so racking on mind and body, yet so full of strange fascination."

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met, pursuant to the provision of the Constitution, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The House of Representatives was called to order by Col. John T. Sloan, clerk of the last House. On motion of Mr. Haskell, of Richland, Col. C. H. Simonton, of Charleston, was called to the chair. The roll of the counties was then called and the members were regularly sworn in. A protest was filed in the case of the members from Berkeley, but the members having certificates of election were sworn in, and the petition will be referred to the proper committees. The Chairman stated that the first business in order was the election of a Speaker. A motion to adjourn till evening was lost. Mr. Hutson, of Hampton, was then called to the chair, and (Colonel Simonton nominated Mr. Jas. Simons, of Charleston. Mr. Mauldin, of Greenville, nominated Mr. E. B. Murray, of Anderson. Mr. Croft, of Abbeville, nominated Mr. George Johnston, of Newberry. The ballot resulted as follows: 71; Johnston, 25; Murray, 20. Mr. Simons was accordingly declared elected and was sworn in. All the other officers were re-elected without opposition—Col. John T. Sloan, Jr., Clerk; Mr. R. M. Anderson, Reading Clerk, and Col. John D. Browne, Sergeant-at-Arms. The old rules were adopted. The business transacted was of a routine nature, and of no public interest.

The Senate also met promptly at the hour prescribed, every member being present except Williams, of Georgetown, and Redfern, of Chesterfield. All the newly-elected members were sworn in but Redfern. General

Harlee, of Marion, was unanimously elected president pro tempore, receiving, as did the officers subsequently elected, the votes of the Republican Senators. Col. T. Stobo Farrow was elected Clerk, Col. A. D. Goodwyn Reading Clerk, and Mr. L. R. Marshall Sergeant-at-Arms. The first two were elected unanimously. Mr. Marshall was elected over B. Z. Herndon, of Abbeville, and S. J. McGinnis, of Marlboro, on the first ballot to Marshall on a vote of 15 to 10. The minor officers retain their positions for the present. The committees agreed upon in a previous conference were unanimously elected. Senator Gaillard is chairman of the committee on Federal relations, and is also a member of the following committees: finance, insurance, judiciary, Legislative Library, railroads, rules, and roads, bridges and ferries. Several very important bills and resolutions were introduced, among them the following: By Senator Callison, of Edgefield, a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to restrain railroad corporations from unjust discriminations and exorbitant charges. By Senator Henderson, of Aiken, prohibiting the standing aside of jurors except for cause in the State courts; ratifying the amendments to the Constitution. By Mr. Smythe, of Charleston, providing for a railroad commission. Notice was given by Senator Muller, of Lexington, of a joint resolution providing for a Constitutional Convention, and by Mr. Howell, of Colleton, of a bill modifying the Stock law.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On Wednesday last Governor Hagood submitted to the Legislature his annual message. It is a simple, business-like paper, giving fully and at the same time succinctly a statement of the condition of the different departments and institutions of the State. We regret that we have not space to publish it entire, and must content ourselves with a synopsis.

Beginning with the public debt, we find it, funded and to be funded, \$87,571,825—being a decrease of \$70,496 on the amount reported last year, brought about under the operations of the Sinking Fund Commission. Of the public debt, the scrip of the Agricultural Colleges, amounting to \$101,800, is a permanent investment; the deficiency bonds and stocks, amounting to \$501,922, mature in 1888; and consols, amounting to \$5,575,083, mature in 1893. The whole debt bears interest at 6 per cent. This is promptly met as it accrues, and is paid in Columbia, Charleston and New York. The State securities sell above par. There is no floating indebtedness, current expenses are met as they occur, and there is a balance of \$98,017 in the treasury, awaiting the disposition of the Legislature.

The revenues of the State for current expenditures are derived from the net earnings of the penitentiary, from the phosphate royalty and from the general tax. The penitentiary paid into the treasury last year \$49,000. The phosphate royalty is steadily increasing: during the past year it amounted to \$108,254, being an increase of over \$17,000 upon the preceding year. In \$17,000 upon the preceding year. In order to dispose of the revenue of the phosphate mines, in accordance with the provisions of the act, the Governor suggests that the first semi-annual payment of taxes be made compulsory, and that \$100,000 additional be raised—involved a State tax for next year of 4-10 mills. The levy for last year was 4-10 mills.

In the penitentiary there were, on the 1st of November, 824 convicts, against 690 at the same time last year. Of the former number 778 were colored and 46 white. There were 224 leased upon phosphate work, 121 upon railroads and 25 on the Seegers farm; the remainder working within the walls of the institution. After the payment of all the expenses for the past fiscal year, there remained in the hands of the Superintendent the handsome sum of \$14,901. There was of course no appropriation by the Legislature.

The lunatic asylum contains 330 white and 220 colored patients. Of these 525 are supported by the State and the remainder by their friends or their own means. The Governor suggests that some plan be devised to decrease the number of beneficiary inmates, and to receive pay from those who do not actually need the bounty of the State. The appropriation asked for the coming year is \$114,122. The institution has been admirably managed.

The Department of Agriculture continues to do good work. The tax on fertilizers, collected through this department, realized for the last fiscal year \$28,704. The bureau of immigration has been in successful operation, and the Governor thinks that increased facilities and inducements should be offered to bring immigrants here.

On the subject of education the Governor makes the following interesting statement:

The report of the State superintendent of education shows a gratifying improvement in the public school system. During the last year there were in attendance upon the public schools 63,330 white and 86,753 colored pupils, making a total of 150,083. This is the largest number of pupils ever enrolled in the public schools of this State in any one year. The average length of the school session was four months, a slight increase over the sessions previously reported. The number of teachers employed was 11,212, colored 1,282, total 12,494—being an increase since the last report of 364. The number of schools was 3,183—an increase of 129. The school fund has steadily increased since the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution relating to the school fund. The fund for the fiscal year 1881-82, the last year for which full returns have been made, was \$492,965—this amount being the largest ever available in one year for the support of public schools in this State. The public school fund is now almost free of debt. The sum of \$1,000,000 was collected during the fiscal year 1881-82, the last year for which full returns have been made, was \$492,965—this amount being the largest ever available in one year for the support of public schools in this State. The public school fund is now almost free of debt. The sum of \$1,000,000 was collected during the fiscal year 1881-82, the last year for which full returns have been made, was \$492,965—this amount being the largest ever available in one year for the support of public schools in this State. The public school fund is now almost free of debt. The sum of \$1,000,000 was collected during the fiscal year 1881-82, the last year for which full returns have been made, was \$492,965—this amount being the largest ever available in one year for the support of public schools in this State. The public school fund is now almost free of debt. 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